

MUMENY: Japanese Photographers. All kinds of photographic work done in latest styles. Also Passport Photos. Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality. No. 64, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 154.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

January 17, 1919, Temperature 63.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 89.

January 17, 1918, Temperature 53.

No. 17,365.

七十月正年九十百九千一

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY, 17, 1919.

午戌大歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

GRAND
RUBEN
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 433.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

DEWAR'S

"IMPERIAL"

AND

"EXTRA SPECIAL"

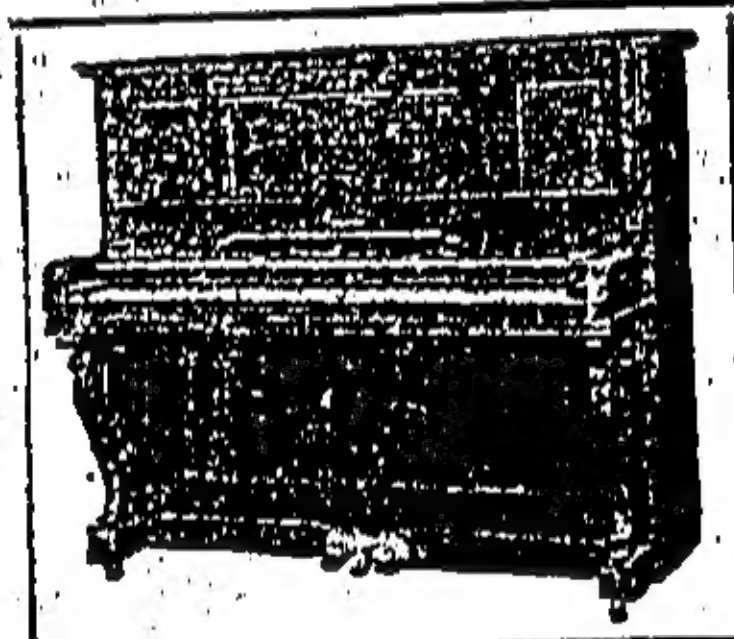
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TEL 616.



THE ROBINSON
PIANO CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15"

CABLE LAD
5" to 18"

4 STRAND
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

TAILORS

Diss Bros

TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL No. 2842.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BOLSHEVICS BEING BEATEN.

WAR IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 14.
Odessa reports on January 9 that General Denikin has heavily defeated the Bolsheviks in a two-day battle on the Kuma river in the Caucasus. He occupied Alexandrija and Grushovka, and captured a number of field-guns, machine-guns, and over 1,000 prisoners.

RUSSIA RISING AGAINST THEM.

Archangel reports that apart from the Allied forces there, an important Russian Anti-Bolshevik Army is now marching south-west towards Vologda. This movement, if successful, will enable the Archangel forces to co-operate with the Orsk army, which is now advancing towards Viatka. The struggle against Bolshevism is now assuming the character of a national upheaval.

RECENT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, January 8.
Archangel reports that operations were undertaken on the river Omega on December 29 with the object of consolidating the line which was to be held during the winter, and driving back the enemy. Concentrations of enemy positions on the river 50 miles from the town of Omega were attacked and carried. The Allied front was advanced 12 miles up the river. On January 1 the enemy attack on the new positions was heavily repulsed, but on January 4 the Allied forces were withdrawn without interruption to more favourable positions down the river.

ESTHONIA NEEDS ARMS.

LONDON, January 9.
The "Times" correspondent at Helsinki says the Russian Bolshevik advance guards have arrived at a stage of resistance of the Esthonian army numbering 15,000, which holds a long front eastward of Reval and Pernau. In addition there are 10,000 Finnish volunteers; but a prolonged resistance depends on the arrival of arms and ammunition from the Entente. The Bolshevik forces exceed 15,000 and are being reinforced by bands of local revolutionaries.

A DANISH AMBASSADOR'S OPINION.

LONDON, January 9.
M. Scavenius, the Danish ex-Minister to Russia, has just arrived in London from Russia. Interviewed by Reuter, he said the situation in Russia is hopeless so long as the Allies take no steps to end Bolshevism, which is a real international danger that is growing stronger every day. The Bolsheviks are marvellous propagandists and are working in all countries with the object of causing a world revolution. He is sure Bolshevism will win in Germany unless the Allies take immediate steps to stop it by supplying the Germans with more food and sending a sufficient force to expel the Bolsheviks from Petrograd and Moscow. The force need not be big, because the whole population is opposed to Bolshevism. As soon as the Bolsheviks are expelled from Petrograd and Moscow, the whole Bolshevik movement will collapse. It is certain that an arrangement could be made with Finland to send volunteers for this purpose. The great danger is that if Liebknecht wins in Germany, then Germany will join Russia, and Europe will be without peace for a long time. That is why it is important to finish Bolshevism.

SPARTACUS WEAKENING.

LONDON, January 14.
Amsterdam messages from the provinces of Germany show that the Spartacist movement is weakening everywhere.

BRUNSWICK STRIKE.

LONDON, January 9.
(Delayed).

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that all the revolutionary working classes of the town of Brunswick struck in sympathy with the Spartacists of Berlin. A procession of 10,000, with machine-guns, marched through the streets.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

[See "EARLIER TELEGRAMS."]

LONDON, January 14.
The War Council also decided upon the conditions for an extension of the Armistice. These include, besides the handing over of all German merchantmen, the restitution of the material taken from the factories, and the removal of the gold from the Reichsbank to Frankfurt, the surrender of all remaining submarines and the destruction of the submarines which are now under construction.

AN IMPUDENT REFUSAL WITH AN IMPUDENT REASON.

LONDON, January 14.
It is reported from Berlin that Germany refuses, until the Peace Treaty is concluded, to restore the machinery stolen from the occupied territory, saying that such restoration would deprive Germany of machinery which is absolutely essential to her industries.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

LONDON, January 10.
Paris messages indicate that M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have scored great success as regards the question of the freedom of the seas. Very little is likely to be said about this when the actual peace conference assembles.

The Spanish-Morocco question is also settled to the satisfaction of England, France regarding territorial extension to Spain's advantage financially.

GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMING BOLSHEVICS.

LONDON, January 8.
(Delayed).

In the course of the last sitting of the Arbitration Commission at Spa, Marshal Foch stated that Germany would be held responsible for the destruction done by the Bolsheviks in Poland and the Baltic provinces, because contrary to the Armistice terms the German command in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, January 9.
(Delayed).

The Paris "Temps" says President Wilson intimated to M. Clemenceau that he did not wish to be considered at the Peace Conference as the Chief of a State but rather as his own Prime Minister.

BARRING OUT BOLSHEVICS.

SWISS AND SWEDEN TAKE STEPS.

LONDON, January 14.
Neutral Governments, especially Switzerland and Sweden, are taking rigorous action against the intrusion of Bolsheviks. The municipal authorities of several towns in Switzerland, including Geneva, are insisting upon all Russians and Germans registering. The Swedish Government has informed the Bolshevik representative and forty agents that they must quit the country immediately.

DEMobilIZATION.

AS MUCH AS IS SAFE.

LONDON, January 14.
Reuter learns that it is hoped soon to demobilize 27,000 Overseas and 25,000 Home troops daily. This is as much as could reasonably be expected at present, as no general demobilization is yet possible.

Regarding India, the medically unfit who are unable to stand the heat, comprising about 20,000, are to be repatriated immediately. The others will not be released until next season.

THE OCCUPATION.

LONDON, January 10.

Cologne reported that a historic ceremony was witnessed on January 7 when twenty colours of the various Guards, Battalions arrived and were received by Guards' Detachments accompanied by their bands at the railway station. The troops presented arms, with the drums beating as colours were unfurled and borne along the line. Tremendous crowds of the inhabitants witnessed this imposing ceremony.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARTIES AND PROGRAMMES.

LONDON, January 14.
Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the National Assembly election campaign is in full swing. The revolution has greatly changed the old parties. The four main groups are, broadly, Conservatives, Catholics, Liberals, and Socialists. But all are sailing under new flags. The majority Socialist programme emphasizes that the party only supported a defensive war. The left-wing Socialists are prominent only in some large centres. The Independents will co-operate with the moderate Socialists at Munich but not in Berlin, where the Independents include a more or less strong left-wing, namely, the Communists under Liebknecht and Rose Luxemburg. The Liberals also split their left-wing (which is the strongest, comprising the German Democratic Party and real Liberals) from the former National Liberal Party, while the right-wing comprises a majority of former National Liberals and some Conservatives and Radicals. This wing calls itself the German People's Party. The main plank of the left-wing Liberals is a republic based on the sovereignty of the people. The right-wing pleads for capitalistic interests. The Catholics now call themselves the Christian People's Party, and while upholding Catholic interests, are generally democratic. The old Conservative party includes the Christian Socialists, the Pan-Germans, the Fatherlanders, and the Anti-Semites, and calls itself the German National People's Party. It adheres to the idea of the monarchy, and aims at a "bloc" with the Centre.

BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, January 14.
A message to Bales from Munich says the primary elections for the Independent Socialists, who polled respectively 300,000 and 81,000.

PADEREWSKI INTERVIEWED.

"TO KILL ALL TOOTHBRUSH USERS."

LONDON, January 9.
New York reports that the Associated Press man at Warsaw interviewed M. Paderewski, the President Elect of Poland, at three in the morning while crowds outside the hotel were cheering him. M. Paderewski said the Bolshevik idea was to kill all users of the toothbrush. If this was to help mankind, Bolshevism must be done. He asserted that Poland was doing her best to resist Bolshevism, but the Allies unhappily were not sympathetic to the idea of more war, even though it were in self defence and for the preservation of civilization. He pleaded that the Allies should sell her equipment, and otherwise help Poland. The inevitable result of Bolshevism would be a return to the barbaric era in Russia, and in eastern and central Europe. He declared that on the occasion of his welcome at Posen, the Germans fired on 10,000 guarding school-children, of whom two were killed.

ALLIES' COMMITTEE TO CONTROL SIBERIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, January 15.
Washington reported yesterday that an agreement for the control of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railroads by an Inter-Allied Committee has been virtually concluded.

PORTUGAL'S TURN FOR DISORDER.

LONDON, January 15.
From Madrid it is reported that serious disturbances occurred at Oporto. Democrat forces occupied the town with the help of guerrilla bands and civilians. On the arrival of a strong column to quell the insurrection, day-long fighting occurred on January 10, with many casualties.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

These Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.



等
打
字
機

Orthographia
Portuguesa

來
也
名
廠
頭

Compare the work and then
compare the prices.

10" size \$140
14" " 160
18" " 180

We guarantee satisfaction and will
send machines on approval to

ALFRED ROSS & CO.
4, Des Vaux Road
Telephone 2437.

"SCOTT'S EMULSION!"

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
THE ABOVE IN

\$1.50 Medium Size \$1.50
PER BOTT. PER BOTT.

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 33, Queen's Road Central

SENNET FRERES.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Silver Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain Vases and
Statues, Cut Glass, Electro Plate, Electric Lamps, etc.

In our Jewellery Department, we have just
received the latest novelties from Paris, which will
be sold at low price.

THE

TO BE

IDEAL

DISINFEC.

TANT.

SOLE AGENTS

OBTAINED

AT ALL

THE

LEADING

STORES.



W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auction

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, January 18, 1919.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 10 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned)
1507 Kaga Wire Nails 2-0"
(all more or less damaged by sea-water).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1919.

on
TUESDAY, January 21, 1919.
commencing at 2.45 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,
1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (6 cylinders).

1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (4 cylinders).

The above are in fine running condition being practically new and have electric starting and lighting systems.

On view: Nov.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on
WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1919.
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 22 B Nathan Road, Kowloon,
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
(Full particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Tuesday, 21st inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

on
THURSDAY, January 23, 1919.
commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—
Tapestry & Morocco covered couches & chairs, blackwood armchairs, desk, flower stands, tea-caddies, tables & stools, oak overmantels, oak bookcases & desks, Japanese water colours, vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak side board, teak bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Also
1 Silver Teaset,
1 Pianola Piano,
1 Gent's Bicycle.

On view from Wednesday, 22nd inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 16, 1919.

NOTICE.

TENDERS which must be enclosed in sealed cover and marked "Tender" will be received at the French Consulate up to Noon on 20th January 1919 for the purchase of the French Gunboats:

"ARGUS" & "VIGILANTE"
Length 149 feet 3
Breadth 24 " 3
Draft 2 " 7

Compound engines 587 N.H.P.
2 Thornycroft boilers 142 lbs pressure twin screws. The vessels may be inspected at H. M. Kowloon Yard Depot from where the successful tenderer must take delivery, vessels to be sold as they are with all stores (armament, ammunition and scientific instruments excluded).

Portions of each vessel's stores are lying at Shimen, Canton and at the Naval Dock Yard Saigon. Expense of delivering such stores to be for account of the successful tenderer.

Seperate offers should be made for each Gunboat.

Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to this Consulate before the 26th inst. immediately upon which delivery of the vessel will be granted.

This Consulate reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any tender.

Not accountable for errors in description.

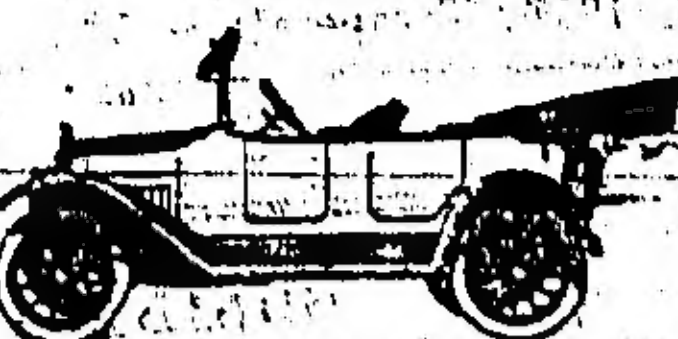
5% of the price for all expenses incurred.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1919.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. M. USSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.



Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

KODAKS & FILMS

Plates & Papers.
Developing & Printing
Undertaken.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS MEATS:
Beef, Mutton, Lamb,
Rabbits, Hares.

Sausages,
Brawn,
Pressed Beef.

Purity. Excellence.

JUST RECEIVED PRICED CATALOGUE of WAR STAMPS

S. G. WAR ALBUMS
for the provisional issue of the Allied
Powers and Neutral Countries.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 820, Hongkong.

PATELL & CO.

**ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.**

Agencies in
**NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.**

Branches:—
**CANTON,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.**

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCE'S BUILDING
HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MARKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



CHERRY & CO.
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

"Embassy"

Virginia
Cigarettes

Finest
Quality



The kind of quality that not only
pleases the smoker but gratifies
an ideal of the manufac-
turers to produce the
finest of Virginia
Cigarettes.

Sold in
tins of 50's
25 Cigarettes
also
packets of 10's

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

Bombay has been suffering again from an epidemic of fires. During the celebrations at Mazgaon, the B.I.S.N. Co.'s timber yard and carpenter's shop were burnt down and the damage is estimated at over two lakhs. Next day about midnight a fire broke out in a hold of the s.s. "Simuland" in getting the outbreak under control.

NO GERMAN COURT.

The Holland "Telegraaf" urges that the Kaiser's stay in Holland should be restricted, and argues that the Dutch Government is obliged to be discreet. "It is imperatively necessary in the interests of Holland," says the journal, "that none of the many princes of the German Empire who have been shorn of their crowns shall establish themselves in Holland in the course of the next few years. Both the new German Government and the Allies will regard a German court as a few hours from the German frontier as the centre of all that aims at a 'counter-revolution' in Germany, and thus at a resumption of the war."

TAPIOCA.

The tapioca produced from the cassava plant grown in Latin America, Africa, and the Orient comes (says a U.S.A. paper) chiefly from the Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements and a limited quantity from England, which doubtless obtained it from her tropical possessions, also in smaller quantities from China, Japan, Hongkong and British West Indies. The beans imported came chiefly from Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Canada, Cuba, China, Japan and India, those from China and Japan being presumably in a large part at least the "soya" bean, for which the demand both in the United States and elsewhere has greatly increased in recent years.

A MYTH ABOUT THE TSAR.

Dagons Nyheter publishes a telegram from the Danish Professor Holman, who is travelling in Russia, pursuing his studies of the Russian peasantry, and has succeeded after much difficulty in visiting the Dowager Empress Marie and other members of the Russian Imperial family in the Crimea.

Professor Holman says he was astonished to find that she still entertained a faint hope that her son, the late Tsar, and his family were alive in concealment somewhere, and that the rumour of their death had been spread for some secret purpose and served to shield their concealment. This belief, adds the Professor, is pretty generally spread among the Russian peasantry—a myth which is gradually becoming a legend, such as have repeatedly been noticed in Russian history. It may eventually give rise, as in these historical precedents, to the appearance of a false Tsar Nicholas who will endeavour to imperious him.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICES.

Applications have been made to the London Stock Exchange Committee to appoint special settling days in—

Insulind (Sumatra) Rubber.—150,000 additional shares of 2s. each, fully paid, Nos. 400,001 to 550,000, very fine, Nos. 42,501 to 55,579.

The undermentioned security has been ordered to be quoted in the Official List:—

Whiteway, Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.—158,750 additional ordinary shares of 21 each, fully paid (Nos. 271,931 to 430,682).

HOLLAND.

Holland, writes a correspondent, is preparing for the after-war situation. There is a general desire that the Government should break away from the old methods of diplomacy, and that the country should be represented abroad by men with modern ideas, able to speak with authority on matters relating to commerce and industry. The erection of a powerful wireless station will soon be taken in hand, establishing direct communication between Holland and the Dutch Indies. The law for the reclamation of the Zuider Zee will shortly come into operation. The establishment of an aerial post between the principal Dutch towns is actively studied. Holland begins to show more interest in her colonies. Special facilities and pecuniary assistance will be granted to natives to enable them to study in Holland. The education of the natives in the Dutch Indies will be improved, and the Dutch language more generally taught. A first step towards self-government may be seen in the institution of the "Volksraad," the People's Council, at Batavia.

TO YOU WHO HAVE GIVEN.

To you who in these years have given your all,
To you who gave your men at Honour's call,
To you who saw them dare the fiercest fight,
Right through the gates of Death, beyond your sight—
Homage from us, who ready too to give
By God's grace are allowed to see our fighters live.
Midst thundering guns, grim sounds of war that cease,
From Elsom where comes your victors' song of Peace;
Our Peace of victory that crowns the strife
Won by their sacrifice of dauntless life.
In silent prayer we kneel, and with bowed head
We watch you share the triumph of your Dead.

THE INTERNED KAISER.

The name of the castle, where now in duress

Lives an Emperor, is Amerongen. Had anyone ever a better address,
Or mortal more fittingly, sense to confess,
Than Kaiser Bill, "I am a weaver."

100,000 MINERS TO BE RELEASED.

The Government have submitted proposals to the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for the immediate release, without waiting for demobilization, of 100,000 colliery workers from both the home forces and the armies overseas.

The Miners' Federation have agreed to co-operate in every possible way with the employers in finding work for these men at the earliest moment. This action should go far towards relieving the difficult fuel position of the country during the winter.

PILGRIMS TO MESOPOTAMIA.

A notification issued by the Military Governor and Political Officer of Basra states that in accordance with the proclamation of the General Officer commanding pilgrims may now enter Mesopotamia freely. The pilgrims must be in organized parties under a headman who will be responsible for the good behaviour of the party and must be in possession of a certificate from a British Consular officer or Political Agent establishing their identity as bona fide travellers. Pilgrims arriving in Basra must nominally proceed by the Euphrates River, transport on the Tigris not being available.

A DAMNING KAISER DOCUMENT.

A correspondent has unearthed from a French publication—the Bulletin of the Society of Comparative Legislation—the following extract from a letter addressed by the Kaiser to the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, at the beginning of the war. It has not been published before, but any case it should not be lost sight of to-day:—"It rends my soul, but all must be put to fire and sword: men and women, children and the aged must be slaughtered, neither a tree nor a house left standing. By these methods of terrorism the only ones capable of making any impression on a people so degenerate as the French, the war will be ended in less than two months, whereas if I pay regard to humanitarian considerations it may drag on for years. Therefore, despite all my repugnance, I have had to choose the first course which will spare much blood, although appearances may suggest the contrary."



G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1232.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3325.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable address: "HINGWAH."

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

FANCY PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET SOAPS,
MANICURE SETS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road, Central. Telephone No. 000.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to—
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN HONG KONG.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON" MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD CONFECTIONERIES & CATERERS ICE CREAM PARLOUR.



**HOT AND COLD
DRINKS.**
ALSO
DEALERS IN
Gumballs and Orange
Blossom
Assorted Fanny Cakes.
ADDRESS:
405 PERS OFFICE BUILDING,
QUEEN'S ROAD & PEDDER STREET.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.
Successor to
the late HEN TING,
14, D'ARQUER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2287.

We guarantee the quality of our
Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials
in their Manufacture.

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.



AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone 438.

"ATLAS"
SHIRTS for 1919.

Are in dyes as fast as ever.

Every Shirt sold is guaranteed and will be replaced if the colour fades.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM AT THE SOLE AGENTS—

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG PEOPLE AND PRESS.

There is a saying that any people who are the sort of people it deserves. To hear Hongkong people talking about the newspapers is to get the impression either that they have not heard that saying, or that they do not believe it. Yet it is true enough. The Press is not on the same footing as any other business run for profit. It is as much a public servant as any Sanitary Inspector or Policeman. The people pay for their newspapers. So they do for their policemen. The position of the Press in British history is a remarkable one. It has been the people's weapon in getting and securing the liberties they value so highly.

Here shall the Press the people's right maintain.
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain.

This is not, be it observed, a preamble leading up to any claptrap about the Dignity of the Journalist, or anything of that sort. A newspaper man doesn't have to worry about his personal status, if he minds his job. He has no time for status. He is a sort of Permanent Official in a Public Department, and it is his department, not he, which should have any prestige going. No. This is to wake up the Hongkong people to the fact that if they are not better served it is their own fault. Do they make all the use of their Press that they might? They do not. Some of them regard a newspaper reporter as a prying sort of person to be snubbed when he approaches them. They shun publicity, perhaps because they are modest, perhaps because their deeds will not bear the light of it. As Dr. Lim Boon Keng is ever pleading for more Government support of the University, I likened that institution to a light-house, so we may liken the Press to the Forum, the place where the people go to hear what concerns them, and (this is the important part) to tell what concerns the others, their neighbours. Recently

we had a mass meeting, supposed to be a public agitation. The papers were open to the people to do their bit. But so far as this outlet for public opinion was utilized, it might as well have been there. There is some public opinion here. It is impossible to go to a Club, or travel on a Peak tram, without hearing snatches of it. Let the Hongkong people, instead of neglecting their papers as hitherto, make more use of them. When they see some statement in them that calls for contradiction or correction, let them drop a bit to the paper. If they should happen to agree with all the paper says, let them write and say so. A little encouragement does no harm to a servant. But in this, as in many other matters, the motto should be, "Each for all, and to elsewhere with the Slacker." The columns of the "China Mail" are open at all times to all sides on all questions. Only, keep your letters as short and as much to the point as you can.

ARMED ROBBERS.

Business men are beginning to talk about the armed robbers who seem now to hold almost as strong a position in Hongkong as the Bolsheviks do in Berlin. As usual, of course, they say something ought to be done, and throw out dark hints of what would happen if they were in charge of the Police. Incidentally, here is a chance for "China Mail" readers to weigh in with constructive suggestions. One taiwan last night, after talking in this way for a while, was asked for a practicable proposal. He said, "Shoot every armed man found with his own revolver." This is practicable no doubt, but there are a few sentimental people about who would be sure to raise objections. Besides, it might be vital to those white men who, in view of the increasing audacity of the robbers, are now themselves in possession of arms. No one seriously suggests that the Police Force is in any way to blame. It is absurdly understated at present, thanks to the thoroughness with which, from a growing city,

always handy for criminals, trained men were encouraged to go off soldiering. There were moments of panic during the war when, here and elsewhere, people overlooked the fact that a man might "do his bit" much more usefully by staying at home.

The sentences at present being imposed on coolies found carrying arms are too light. If the Magistrates have not power to increase them, they should be given that power. That seems the first thing to do. Then the Customs people whose duty it is to search people entering from Canton should be persuaded to make a closer search for weapons than for dutiable goods. It would pay to lose a little revenue in return for a check on the importation of these lethal weapons. If they have not power to seize or detain a revolver, they could at least put the police on the track of the armed coolies they find, and the Government could easily give them that power. The trains keep on bringing us bunches of very undesirable looking citizens, many of whom are likely to know what to do with a gun if suddenly found in some other man's shop. The Government should try to get its policemen back from the Army as quickly as possible. Is it so trying? Has anything been done? Then perhaps the Chief Police Officer could employ his Chinese detectives to better purpose just now. If necessary, a reward for arm-carrying Chinese, say. And of course, a bigger reward for any discovery of a nest of them. Something has simply got to be done soon, the way the menace seems to be growing. There is no sign of nervousness among the public yet. Indeed, their chief grievance seems to be that the authorities are too "sticky" about issuing permits for them to carry arms. One gathers the impression that they would make Hongkong another Petrograd, perhaps. Well, we do not want to go back to the Californian Forty-niner style of keeping the peace, and the authorities are probably wiser than their critics. But they must show that they are really stirring in this matter.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 7-16 d.

Mr. G. C. Moxon, of Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, brokers, has returned to the Colony, after an absence of some months.

By July 1, 1918, a total of 729 merchant ships will be under the operation of the United States Government and 1,300 other merchant craft will be added during the fiscal year of 1920.

H. M. the King of Siam takes a great interest in the boy scout movement in his dominions. Quite recently His Majesty went personally into camp with a large gathering of boy scouts and is said to have greatly enjoyed his experience.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's report for the year ending September 30 shows a profit of £222,704, a dividend of twelve per cent. free of tax and £20,231 carried forward. Three steamers were lost and two seriously damaged. One ship of 8,258 tons was added to the fleet. Arran cruises are being made to bring the fleet up to its former standard.

No one seems to have noticed that the Petrograd correspondent of the "Times" is describing the horrible nature of a Bolshevik prison, had lost his head. There was "only" about a foot of standing room for each of us, and it was difficult to move arms or legs when we lay packed together on the bare cold floor. How many of 18 men could lay on a floor four feet square! A nice problem.

A decision has been rendered to the effect that soldiers of the Philippine National Guard, until recently an integral part of the American Army could not be punished for desertion under existing laws. This fact becoming known to the soldiers, a large number of them went home for the Christmas holidays, returning in time for pay-day. Week-end parties are also very prevalent amongst the enlisted personnel.

Just as Queen's Road was packed with Chinese employees from the Naval Yard at noon to-day, a tramcar went bang into a ditch containing a passenger. Driver and passenger went flying into the road, but after being heavily buffeted with an armoured car of Chinese who surrounded them, the injured ones were able to depart, rather astonished, at a little, shaken, judging by their appearance. The tramcar suffered the usual damage, a few inches of paint scraped off.

"VANITY FAIR."

THIRD EDITION.

There was room for more at the Theatre Royal, last night when Mr. Edgar Warwick's "Vanity Fair" Company opened their Third Edition, which will be repeated to-night.

The opening chorus was a very lively turn and merged into a trio for the third item on the programme which included three male members of the company in "A.B.C." mainly about the Army. The Equivocal Six produced a song "Thumb Up" that was not very new, and the audience waited for the next turn which was Leslie Holmes with some wax matches. Still they remained fairly calm.

The first sign of the audience being roused was when "The Bells of St. Mary's" was repeated. Everybody liked this and the performers received an enthusiastic encore. It was very tantalizing to see how the singers "paired" in this number. They must have had simple phrases. The first sign of the audience being roused was when "The Bells of St. Mary's" was repeated. Everybody liked this and the performers received an enthusiastic encore. It was very tantalizing to see how the singers "paired" in this number. They must have had simple phrases.

After a too-long-waiting song in which several of the company took part, Thelma Lawn sang "In the Valley of the Moon," the chorus assisting. Nothing to do with Jack London's book, but a good turn nevertheless, and it received a good round of applause.

Next a song about "John Brown's Baby" which had a cold upon its chest, the performers starting by eliminating the chest and finally were singing, or pretending to, about nothing. Rather amusing.

Madge Griffith received an encore. Her song was "When you come home." That was before the interval.

"Pacific Memories" was not much more than the American song "Hawaii I'm homesick for you." However it was recorded a good reception and the setting was novel and looked nice.

In the second half Dorothy May sang two nice songs, George Grayson sang and after a while we detected his Somerset accent in "Up from Somerset," a farcical sketch entitled "The Merry-go-round in space, ending up with 'Science Amusement,' depicting something like things we have seen at the seaside, described on the programme as impossible sea-bathing scenes.

Leslie Holmes' vastly amused the audience with nearly all his items. All round it was a very good show, and worthy of a better "house" than it received last night.

THE ONE CHINESE RAILWAY GONE.

PLEGGED TO JAPAN.

The Peking Correspondent of the "N.C. Daily News" wrote on January 4: Only now has it leaked out that China has given control of the one and only railway which was entirely her own.

The Peking-Kalgan railway, with its extension to Suiyuan, was built without foreign supervision and without foreign money, and as such has afforded the Chinese much pride. It is with regret, therefore, that the public will learn that this character of the railway has been changed by a recent transaction with Japan.

The explanation is unusually interesting. Last year's short term loan of four million dollars for this railway was unsuccessful. One million dollars only was subscribed. To meet the deficit of three millions General Tsiang, the director, invited Japanese assistance. He raised a nominal three million subscription for the remaining bonds, which was pledged as security for the money raised, and as the purchase price was only 83 and big commissions were paid it is obvious that publicity of these facts should be considered undesirable, especially, too, as the conditions provided for the purchase of railway material required during the currency of the loan from Japanese or rather that they should be given the first priority, and that if further money was needed for the railway Japanese should first be approached for the required accommodation.

This is another instance of the pro-Japan inclinations of the Japanese. Had the Chinese been informed that three million dollars were required to save the line from Japanese encroachments, they would undoubtedly have raised the money. The folly, not to say the crime, of permitting the one Chinese owned line to fall under all its influence is unspeakable.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 4, amounted to 78,515 tons and the sales during the period, to 486,70 tons.

A Chinese opium smuggler was arrested on the Canton boat. Twenty-four bags of opium were found on him, and he was fined \$1500 last month, this morning by Mr. J. R. Wood.

The projected tour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales throughout the Empire will shortly be begun. A Renter's message states that already one of the latest battle cruisers is being refitted for this purpose. The tour promised to be one of the most important ever made by a British Prince to the Dominions. To India the tour has special significance as an expression of the King-Emperor's recognition of the valuable assistance rendered the Allies by that country during the War.

NEW FERRY SERVICE.

INSPECTION BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The ferry of the Kait Lung Sze Yauk Kai Ferry Co., Ltd., presented a gay scene yesterday afternoon, the pier and ferry boats of the Company being gaily decorated with flags and other bunting. The ferry service is a new one, between Victoria and Yau-mat, Mongkok and Shamsuipo, and it was inspected yesterday by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government. Others present included Sir Havilland and Lady de Saumarez, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., Hon. Mr. B. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Mr. G. H. Wakenham, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Commander Beckwith, Mr. J. Macdonald, Dr. O'Leary, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Mr. Li Fung San (Chairman of the Company) and Messrs. Lo Chak Hung, Cheong Yue Hung, Wong Yue Ting, Kwok Kan, Chan Chiu Yee, Chik King and Wong Lai Tong (Directors). The party made a trip on one of the ferry boats of the Company, the "Fay Wan" to Yau-mat, Mongkok and Shamsuipo. It was most enjoyable, occupying about one hour, refreshments being served on the way. The party noticed at the various halting places the deplorable state of the piers. This is not the Company's fault as they are not owners of these. The Company seems to have made every possible provision for the convenience of its patrons.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

An interesting case was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's court yesterday when two Chinese were charged with demanding \$100 from the son of the Comptroller of the Bank Line of Steamers, and with threatening to pay his life in the event of his failing to pay. In relating the facts of the case, Sergeant Murphy said that the complainant on the night of January 15 was walking along Reclamation Street, Yau-mat with a friend. Four men, two of whom were the defendants, accosted him. One of them pushed him aside and charged him with interfering with the sister of one of the defendants. To set the matter right, complainant was required to pay them \$100, and if he failed to pay, he would be stabbed on the following morning. A place was then appointed for the handing over of the money, and after one of the men had dropped a knife on the ground as a sort of warning they disappeared. The complainant communicated with the Police, and a trap was set for the capture of the men. The appointment was carried out, and whilst they were engaged in the payment of the money, the Police arrived on the scene and two of the men were caught. The others escaped, and though the Police knew them, they had disappeared and no trace of them could be found.

The case was proceeding.

BILLIARDS.

An exhibition game of billiards has been arranged for to-morrow night at the Palace Hotel, that should be keenly interesting to billiardists. The players will be Sergeant T. Pitt of the Hongkong Police, and Sergeant J. Goodman, Manchester Regt. Little need be said as regards the former's prowess with the cue. For years he has been champion of the Colony, for a brief space only being deprived of the title, when Gunner J. Lord of the R.G.A. held this as a result of winning the championship under the auspices of the V.R.C. It is said that very recently Pitt made a break of 108 in about 10 minutes when playing Captain Green, and with Lord gone back to England the Police Sergeant must now again be reckoned the Colony's billiard champion.

Sergeant Goodman, who has been only a little while in the Colony, is a fine player, and recently won the tournament at the Palace Hotel, with a handicap of 250, in the course of which he defeated some of the best players in the Colony, including clever players like Captain Green and Mr. C. Hart.

An interesting game is a certainty. Play will commence at 8 p.m., and the game will be 500 up.

A brood of the Kwong Lee firm embarked \$124, money paid to the firm by Messrs. Loxley and Co. He was sent to prison for two months.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holbrook will preside at a Lecture on Wireless Telegraphy by Professor Warren at the Helena May Institute on Monday, January 20, at 5.30 p.m.

CHINA'S WASTE OF OPIUM.

WHY NOT GIVE TO HOSPITALS AND RED CROSS?

The following is from "N.C. Daily News" of Jan. 11:— Seven false balls of opium were found by the Customs examiners working in the Jardine godown yesterday afternoon just before the closing hour at four o'clock, causing a mild sensation among the watchers and some satisfaction to the minority who have all along maintained that the Chinese Government issued bonds for opium that was not there.

The false balls were discovered when the contents of chest No. 14,501 was being counted into the examining rack being detected immediately by those who handled them, because of their short weight. The cleavers sunk into them as easily as if they had been Edam cheeses, disclosing mouldy hollow centres that, in the opinion of Mr. W. A. Roberts, the Customs expert, had been gouged out some years ago, probably in transit from India about 1910. It was perfectly clear, even to a novice, that these seven balls had been dug out many years ago, for the dug-out centres were encrusted with white mould of very old, faine balls.

The find made it necessary to split each of the 40 balls in this particular case, which occupied much time, and because of the general hubbub that followed only 64 cases were examined yesterday as compared with 80 the day before. The experts and officials present were besieged with all sorts of irrelevant questions, Mr. Feng, Chinese Superintendent of Customs, coming in for his share. For the Government, Mr. Feng had received the chests from the Opium Combine on September 23, 1918, when the bonds were handed over, on a basis of 40 Patus balls to a case, and 100 catty of Malwa. Although the stuff had then been examined, it is evident, that the examination was not so careful as that now in progress.

The case containing the short weight balls—perhaps half of the opium contents of the seven was missing—was the 18th to be examined since the start on Wednesday. After the excitement subsided two more cases were examined, making 188 up to last evening, but no other irregularities were found.

The public burning of opium in Shanghai is arousing great interest throughout the country in view of the report that 600 chests have been tampered with.

The President has now approved of the principle of foreign supervision at the burning.

The pyre is lit, the funeral oration is scrambled through and, gathered round the flame.

Her minions give the final consecration to China's shame.

It seems absurd; but then a plain excuse is

That no one (strictly) is obliged to know

In what broad fields, for what improper uses,

The poppies grow:

And when you're told to burn, it's surely more wise

Simply to turn the stuff and do it now,

Than sit and let your fancy travel, shorewise,

To reach Tingao.

From cots where tortured bodies toss or languish

The cry goes up "something to give us rest!"

And we who hear it curse in helpless anguish

Your cruel jest.

CANTON EXTRADITION CASE.

BIG SUM OF MONEY—WHO IS TO HAVE IT?

In connection with the application of the Canton authorities for the extradition of a man and woman said to be members of the Kwong Hoi City gang of bandits, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner (for the fugitives), applied for return of all or part of the \$4,000 found on the female, and said to be part of the loot. He cited cases in support.

The money was needed for the defence of the parties.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor said this case was quite different, and the Home cases cited didn't apply. Those were cases of ordinary larceny. This money was ransom-money paid to bandits, as well as money robbed from their victims.

Mr. Jenkin urged that all that was six months ago. This money could not be identified. Some of it could have been honestly come by.

Mr. J. R. Wood reserved judgment on this application to the next hearing.

Extradition proceedings being continued, the fugitives' statements were taken. They said they were not in Kwong Hoi City on the day of the robbery. The female said the \$4,000 taken from her was left her by her husband, who was a trader in California. She had been living in Macao two years, and met the other prisoner coming over to Hongkong. Proceedings adjourned.

DECEMBER RUBBER RETURNS.

Pondut—38,800 lbs.
Peleah Valley—31,660 lbs.
Kota Tinggi (Johore)—29,500 lbs.
Sigitina (N.S.)—14,700 lbs.
Culivilly—10,785 lbs.
Burmah Der. Syndicate—11,657 lbs.
Jinmah—30,028 lbs.
Kisaran Mission—3,738 lbs.
Sembrong—4,300 lbs.
Bukit (K.R.)—7,900 lbs.
Bandar Sumatra—33,800 lbs.
Langkat Sumatra—33,229 lbs.
Glan Bervin—21,793 lbs.
Langkat Sumatra—36,135 lbs.
Langkat Rubber—21,470 lbs.
Serdang Central Plantations—30,174 lbs.
Tanjung Rubber—77,845 lbs.
Dun Development Co.—78,379 lbs.
Torain—4,850 lbs.; to date 12,590 lbs.
Ayer Hitam—34,100 lbs.
Bahru Selangor—19,000 lbs.
Beverah—17,650 lbs.
Kluang—17,827 lbs.
Bukit Cich—37,500 lbs.
Bukit Selangor—30,168 lbs.
Chota—14,746 lbs.
Dusun Durian—23,880 lbs.
Jeran—12,300 lbs.
Kluang—17,190 lbs.
Langkat River—33,360 lbs.
Pilmour—26,070 lbs.
Rosa Vale—30,900 lbs.
Selinsgrove—12,439 lbs.
Sengat—30,750 lbs.
Seremban—31,531 lbs.
Anglo-Malay—148,177 lbs.
Pataing—70,361 lbs.
London Asia Co.—149,881 lbs.
Golden Hope—29,104 lbs.
Selat—48,000 lbs.
Bikan—27,000 lbs.
Sungkat-Chumoor—31,000 lbs.
Seaport—39,988 lbs.
Rubber Estate of Johore—48,977 lbs.
R. Co. of Malaya—31,438 lbs.
Sungkat Dangar—34,107 lbs.
North Latis—38,898 lbs.
Victoria—28,290 lbs.
Tobolung—24,918 lbs.
Asiatic Industries—10,435 lbs.
Sungat Choh—48,388 lbs.
Sungat Kapi—33,788 lbs.
Ulin Ratan—35,393 lbs.
Sungat Choh—31,701 lbs.
Glenowrie—16,610 lbs.
Broom—18,129 lbs.
Pithil—18,133 lbs.
Hidden Stream—21,000 lbs.
Kuala Kubu—10,149 lbs.
Sungat Sayong—16,646 lbs.
Lumut—29,000 lbs.
Fiba—29,140 lbs.
Sungat Kruida—40,912 lbs.
Sungat Kruia—34,213 lbs.
Sel. R. Co.—38,738 lbs.
Standard R. Co.—34,439 lbs.
Kluang B. Estate—13,846 lbs.
Sungat Kapi—37,033 lbs.
Karak—10,939 lbs.
Malaya General—75,817 lbs.
Sedanak—63,189 lbs.
Pontian—18,500 lbs.
Dipswarth—13,000 lbs.
Siawang—24,500 lbs.
Siawang—16,900 lbs.
Sungat Patani—27,300 lbs.
Devon Estate—70,000 lbs.
S. S. (Perak)—29,000 lbs.
Bukit Timah—15,311 lbs.
Changkat Serdang—14,601 lbs.
Nyales—10,907 lbs.
Polan Balaz—33,750 lbs.
Tapan—22,777 lbs.
F. M. S. Rubber—166,000 lbs.
Kluang—191,000 lbs.
Kluang Plantations—34,000 lbs.
Bungar—38,000 lbs.
Gedagley—24,000 lbs.
Yarak—10,839 lbs.
Chembong—42,614 lbs.; twelve months 65,078 lbs.
Bukit Selangor—33,205 lbs.; to date 23,820 lbs.
Mengkil—33,670 lbs.; for year 34,168 lbs.
Talakal—4,038 lbs.; to date 37,143 lbs.

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

The International Institute of Rome, regarding crop reports in various countries estimates the production of wheat in Italy at 94,485,000 cwt. or 22.5 per cent. above 1917, and 0.4 per cent. below the average for the five years 1912-16. In the United States the production of spring wheat is estimated at 194,574,000 cwt. or 53 per cent. above 1917, and 41.5 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16. The total production of wheat in Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Japan, Egypt, and Tunis is estimated at 250,048,000 cwt. or 3.3 per cent. above the 1917 production, and 4.7 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

The production of oats in the United States is now estimated at 439,861,000 cwt. or 8.3 per cent. below 1917, and 18.4 per cent. below the average for the five years 1912-16.

The total production of rye in Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, and the United States is estimated at 59,642,000 cwt. or 28.1 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

The total production of barley in Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, Japan, Egypt, and Tunis is estimated at 250,048,000 cwt. or 3.3 per cent. above the 1917 production, and 4.7 per cent. above the average for the five years 1912-16.

The production of sorghum in Spain is estimated at 44,900,000 cwt. or 22.1 per cent. below 1917. The total production of that crop in France, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Canada, and the United States is estimated at 517,720,000 cwt. or 11.9 per cent. below 1917, and 4.8 per cent. below the average for the five years 1912-16.

At the annual general meeting of Glenally (Mr. Plummer) and the position of the estate was very satisfactory. The Bank balance was \$40,000. The Directors would consider an interim dividend in April.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 13.—The "peace-makers" now assembled in Paris started their task yesterday. At the Quai d'Orsay there was an informal conference and preliminary exchange of views as to the working of the Peace Conference.

Before the conference meeting held by the Supreme Allied War Council, Marshal Foch and other chief military advisers, being present, an important decision was taken regarding the renewal of the Armistice for which Germany asked. Among the principal questions arising out of the renewal of the Armistice is the military assistance which the Allied and Associated Powers should give to Poland. The inter-Allied high command considers it indispensable that the two Polish divisions should be supported by a certain number of Allied detachments, permitting them to occupy militarily the railway between Dantzig and Thorn.

M. Clemenceau has formed a consultative judicial committee for advising on all peace conference questions. This committee consists of a president and nine members who are professors of law.—(Havas).

LUXEMBURG.

LONDON, January 13.—A Republic was proclaimed yesterday at Luxembourg. The Grand Duchess retired to her castle in the neighbourhood of the town. She has abdicated.—(Havas).

LOUVRE OPEN.

LONDON, January 13.—Several galleries of sculpture in the famous Louvre museum were opened again yesterday. The picture galleries are not yet ready.—(Havas).

THE SEINE.

LONDON, January 13.—The waters of the Seine continue to subside. Another drop of 16 inches is recorded.—(Havas).

AN EMERGENCY MEASURE.

The Ministry of Labour announces a far-reaching scheme for providing out-of-work benefit for soldiers, sailors and civilians during the transition period which will come between demobilisation of the fighting forces and the resumption of peaceful industries. The scheme will apply to all discharged soldiers and sailors and members of the women's corps who have been enrolled in the fighting services, and also to all civilians who come under the National Insurance Act of 1911; that is, all persons whose earnings are under £180 a year. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £20,000,000—or about the cost of 4 days' war.

So far as the fighting forces of the Crown are concerned, the scheme applies to all men below commissioned rank, and to mobile members of the women's corps who are enrolled under one of the fighting services for the duration of the war. The classes entitled to benefit are:—

All persons, other than officers, who have given actual service under the Naval Discipline Act or in the Royal Marine Forces.

All duly enlisted soldiers below commissioned rank who have given actual service during the present war, and all aircraft who come under the same category.

Mobile members of the Women's Corps who enrolled under one of the fighting services for the duration of the war.

Applicants for benefit will apply at their Employers' Exchange. It will not be paid during the first 3 days of unemployment. In order to be eligible, an applicant must be capable of work but unable to obtain employment. He must not refuse an offer of suitable employment made to him at the Employers' Exchange provided:—

(a) it is not a situation vacant in consequence of a trade dispute; and
(b) the wages and conditions of employment are not less favourable than those he or she has habitually obtained in his or her district; or less favourable than the conditions generally observed in the district.

Provision is made for keeping the applicant's health insurance card paid up during periods of unemployment. It should be understood that the whole scheme is only intended to bridge over the inevitable period of dislocation following the close of the war, and as a non-contributory scheme it must be regarded as an emergency measure. While it is in operation the existing compulsory unemployment scheme will remain in abeyance so far as benefits are concerned. Contributions will, however, be still payable in order to build up a reserve when the temporary scheme comes to an end.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

The league matches promise to be exceptionally interesting to-morrow, especially where three of the leading teams, R.G.A., K.C.C., and Civil Service are engaged. The champion (criticised) team, the R.G.A., are playing the Chichester Recreation Club, and although the Chinese would no doubt very much like revenge for the heavy defeat experienced a few Saturdays ago, by the appearance of the R.G.A. team, farther down this column, this wish does not look like materialising. Sutherland, Sharman, Drummond, Athorne, Torr, and others are all sound bats, good for runs, while Graham and Athorne, are among the Colony's leading bowlers. Still, on occasion, the Chinese are redoubtable opponents. Ng Sze Kwong, Yew Man Tain and Ho Hui Fan being in the first flight of local cricketers. A good, sporting game is assured.

The K.C.C. and Civil Service is a doubtful proposition with slight odds on Kowloon, which has the steeper team all round. Without Wood in top form the Civil Service are weak in batting. Bird and Hamilton, as the first bowling pair, are good enough for any local team but if perchance they are worn down there are no capable change bowlers in the team, and now Hamilton appears to have quitted the Civil Service to play for H.K.C.C.

The Navy and Craigengower should be closely contested. Craigengower are usually good for an innings of about 80, which may not be enough to win the match to-morrow.

A friendly between the H. K. C. C. and Royal Engineers appears to be a complete to-morrow's programme.

Particulars of matches to be played, grounds, etc., and some of the selected teams follow:—

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Craigengower v. Navy. On the C. C. C. ground at 2 p.m.
K.C.C. v. Civil Service. On the K.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. sharp.
C.R.C. v. R.G.A. On the Chinese Recreation Club ground at 2.15 p.m.

FRIENDLY MATCH.

H.K.C.C. v. Royal Engineers. On the H.K.C.C. ground at 2 p.m.

Selected Teams:—
K.C.C.—J. P. Robinson, C. P. James, L. J. Blackburn, C. J. Stapleton, H. H. Taylor, K. R. Macaskill, E. J. Edwards, D. M. Goodall, R. Pestonji, H. Ovary and J. H. Mead.

R.G.A.—Lieut. A. O. Colman, A. R. Sutherland, H. Torr, Q. M. Sergt. Talford, Sergeant Drummond, Athorne and Graham, Corp. Mann, Bomb. Sharman, Gunners Baines, and Perkins.

Craigengower.—R. Bass (Capt.), F. G. Thompson, T. F. Ford, F. Kew, L. E. Lammet, W. Hall, A. Arouli, U. Omar, M. H. Abbas, D. Rimjahn, and A. Goldenberg.

Civil Service.—Hon. Mr. C. Severn C.M.G. (Capt.), R. E. O. Bird, A. E. Wood, F. Syme-Thompson, P. T. Lambie, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmonds, T. J. Liag, C. Sam, E. T. Crocker, and H. Strange.

H.K.C.C.—T. E. Pearce (Captain), F. J. de Roma, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, E. W. Hamilton, P. Jacka, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Capt. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton and C. C. Zervoryn.

FOOTBALL.

NO FIRST LEAGUE GAMES.

For the first time during the present season there are no first division matches on Saturday. South China Athletic consented to the R.G.A. postponing their football match, while owing to sickness, the Navy have postponed their match with the Royal Engineers. Thus the Navy remain at the head of the United Services League with the same number of points as the Club with a match in hand, while in the Hongkong League the Club lead the Navy by a point, with the same number of matches played.

THE 2ND DIVISION.

The second division furnish all the football to-morrow, the match between St. Joseph's College and Navy Reserves providing the best game on the card. Staff and Departments should have no difficulty in disposing of the University, and if the Navy Reserves less will be ready to jump into second position as they would be a point behind the sailors with a match less played.

The other match will have a heap of spectators because the South China second string will be playing, their opponents being the 87th Co. R.G.A.

PROGRAMME.

2ND DIVISION, H.K. LEAGUE.
St. Joseph's College v. Naval Reserves. On the Club ground at 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Emery.

University v. Staff and Departments. On the Military ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dowling.

South China Athletic Res. v. 87th Co. R.G.A. On the Club ground at 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Townsend.
St. Joseph's College v. E. Souza, W. Ogley and A. N. Oshy, E. E. Hyndman, P. Xavier and S. Marcel, R. Omar, J. Silva, R. P. Hyndman (Capt.), S. Sopher and L. Xavier.

CHINA'S MACHINERY REQUIREMENTS.

There is little doubt that increased enterprise will shortly be shown in developing China's machinery requirements and in steering this class of business into British channels. This endeavour is one which all having British interests at heart will endeavour to render efficacious. It is long overdue, and if conducted on approved lines should well repay those directly concerned. From this point of view the following brief resume of the conditions affecting the Chinese market for machinery will prove of value. It is certainly indicative of many methods which our American competitors are likely to pursue, as it embraces suggestions put forward in a recent report by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The present situation in China as regards machinery is more a question of supply than of demand. China, emerging from internal dissensions, economically rejuvenated compared with the destruction of wealth going on in Europe, has found the usual sources of supply practically closed by the war.

With silver worth more than ever known, the people would be anxious and willing to buy were not the same low exchange rate of value. It is certainly a deterrent. Everywhere abroad the home markets are being considered first, and if shipping is found for what is left, it is carefully parcelled out. The result of these conditions has been the industrial awakening of China and a determined effort to supply some needs at home, with the consequent expansion of Chinese domestic industries. The necessity that has driven the Chinese to look to home manufactures to replace imports no longer available has been the mother of invention in more lines than one, and hardly any field of manufacture has been left untouched or untried. Among the new ventures noted during 1917 are pumping, mining, and printing concerns, flour and rice mills, cotton weaving and silk, slatwork, oil and paper mills, brick and cement works, candle and soap factories, glassware and water works, chemical manufactures, sugar refineries and factories for making surgical instruments, heating apparatus, electric-light bulbs, bicycles, imitation Panama hats, motors, printing presses, needles and nails, clocks, tiles, carpets, canvas, and leather ware. Many other factories have been started in a small way, and in every case there is the primary need of machinery.

Due to the lack of capital the large majority of Chinese enterprises are of a joint nature, the Chinese supplying the working capital and foreign interests supplying the fixed capital, in the form of machinery and supplies. It must be pointed out that in a great many instances original installations have been made at a loss with a view to getting the profits out of the enterprise, as well as from an advertising standpoint, with the advantage of subsequent business elsewhere. As a rule, the Chinese wish to pay for a new installation out of the profits, and the dominant position of German machinery in China before the war was largely due to the fact that they always took part payment and extended the balance over a few years. Moreover, German firms carried small boiler, steam engines, ice-making plants, hand flour and rice mills, oil engines, dynamo, and machine tools in stock, which were installed and payment arranged later.

The sale of machinery is largely dependent upon the mode of financing such private enterprises, for as has been pointed out, the lack of ready capital to cover initial purchases often leads to the machinery supplier being invited to participate in the enterprise. To those desiring to do business in this way the field is practically unlimited. Happily, the extension of industrial banking facilities, both at home and in the Far East, is becoming more and more an established fact, and will serve as a valuable intermediary to those not desiring actual participation in the enterprises on the machinery for which they wish to bid.

It is interesting to note that according to the report of the United States Bureau of Manufactures referred to, American manufacturers are securing machinery contracts in China. The reference in the report states that:—The first method in that of appointing one of the large mercantile houses having branches at all the important Chinese trade centres as general agents on a fixed agreement for a term of years. This was the system employed by almost all the large German manufacturers and its principal advantages lie in the benefits accruing from an old-established connection on the ground with valuable Chinese connections. In addition to such agency it has been found advisable to send one or more qualified engineers trained at the home office of the agents' branches in China on their trips of inspection and co-operate with the agents' salesmen in obtaining business. The other and less desirable method for those just entering the Chinese field is to conduct the business direct with the Chinese and open offices at four or five of the trade centres with qualified engineers attached, who are competent not only to draw up specifications and quotations on the spot, but to carry on negotiations with Chinese officials and purchasers. There are, of course, any number of variations from these two general methods but as a rule the first method is by far the more desirable for those new to the field, as the peculiar conditions of Chinese trade have nothing in common with conditions in this country or in other foreign countries.

This reference to such an important matter as representation in China is of too brief a nature for the accuracy of its recommendation to be either questioned or confirmed. The question of representation in China has been fully dealt with, however, in many previous issues of this journal, and is one which requires mature consideration by manufacturers seriously contemplating building up business interests in the Far East. The quotation given above is chiefly valuable for the indication it conveys of the methods American firms are likely to follow.

The decrease of the imports of textile machinery into China noted during the past three years in no way denotes a backwardness in that industry. The practical closing of the British market and the increased demand for Japanese machinery at home caused by the unusual expansion of textile industry in Japan, together with the lack of other countries, was more than anything else to retard imports. The most striking features are the remarkable increase of Canada's share of the textile machinery imported which advanced from nothing in 1915 to 203,132 tons worth in 1917, and the 50 per cent. decrease of Great Britain's trade. The importance of this business cannot be estimated from the past results. There were 56 spinning companies in China in 1917, and the total output of these companies has only served to depress the importation of cotton goods from 32 per cent of the total imports in 1915 to 27 per cent in 1917, showing that the demand for this class of manufactures is growing, and it is safe to assume that the growth of the Chinese industries engaged in this business will be co-extensive.

The decrease in imports of boilers, and other propelling machinery has been practically due to inability to get the goods. After the war China will offer an important market for agricultural machinery and plant, and equipment will be required for the many new industries which have opened up during the past three years. The total trade in machine tools has increased 300 per cent since 1916, and Japan's share has increased 300 per cent, that country taking only its own share of the total increase but practically all of the trade of Great Britain and France. One of the evidences of increased purchasing power due to the rise in price of silver has been the increased demand for sewing, embroidery, and knitting machines. Many small businesses have been instituted to supply the local demand. The trade which Great Britain formerly enjoyed in this line of machines has been taken over for the time being almost entirely by the United States. The constant growth in the demand for electrical materials and fittings is promising, as the use of these appliances is naturally limited to those cities and districts where electric power is obtainable. A great many electric-power plants have been unable to get machinery during the past year to take care of natural increases in consumption and new contracts for current have been subsequently refused. With an increased import of appliances under such circumstances it can only be inferred to what size the business would have grown under normal conditions.

Generally considered, the position shows a consistent demand for industrial machinery and equipment in China which has been unaffected by scarcity of goods abroad, high prices, or lack of shipping but even taking into consideration the increased price of goods affecting total values, has at least held its own in a time of considerable disturbance. Although Japan has increased its sales to a greater degree than we have this increase has been mainly in electrical fittings and equipment, supplies which China is rapidly making at home. The growth of Canada's trade in other classes is also a feature.

"Eastern Engineering."

"Eastern Engineering."

THEFT FROM BUSINESS OFFICE.

Messrs Solomon and Kitayama nearly lost \$50 worth of toilet articles last night when a small boy who had been in their employ, broke open the back window of the office and proceeded to pack the articles in a basket. An unsuccessful attempt was made to wrench open the safe. On going out the boy was arrested. Mr. J. H. Solomon started that when the boy was in his employ, frequent thefts took place and suspicion falling on the boy, he was discharged. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne ordered the boy to be birched and sent to prison for six weeks.

LOCAL SOLICITOR WINS M.C.

The following appeared in the "Times" of October 18.—

The King has been pleased to approve of the award of the Military Cross to Temporary Second Lieutenant C. F. Mason, Machine Gun Company. "During an attack this officer was in charge of two Machine Guns. Observing the infantry advance being checked by the fire of a group of hostile machine guns, he brought up his own guns with great gallantry in spite of heavy artillery fire and engaged those guns. He silenced them and all four surrendered and the infantry advanced to their objective. Later on working round a party of the enemy with great skill, this officer, harried their line of retreat with his fire and sent them off. His services were of the utmost value." (Mr. Mason who is a partner in the local firm of solicitors, Messrs. D'Almeida and Mason went home to join up in March 1917, and after training in England for one year, went to the front in March of the following year and has been in the thick of the fighting ever since.)

too brief a nature for the accuracy of its recommendation to be either questioned or confirmed. The question of representation in China has been fully dealt with, however, in many previous issues of this journal, and is one which requires mature consideration by manufacturers seriously contemplating building up business interests in the Far East. The quotation given above is chiefly valuable for the indication it conveys of the methods American firms are likely to follow.

The decrease of the imports of textile machinery into China noted during the past three years in no way denotes a backwardness in that industry. The practical closing of the British market and the increased demand for Japanese machinery at home caused by the unusual expansion of textile industry in Japan, together with the lack of other countries, was more than anything else to retard imports. The most striking features are the remarkable increase of Canada's share of the textile machinery imported which advanced from nothing in 1915 to 203,132 tons worth in 1917, and the 50 per cent. decrease of Great Britain's trade. The importance of this business cannot be estimated from the past results. There were 56 spinning companies in China in 1917, and the total output of these companies has only served to depress the importation of cotton goods from 32 per cent of the total imports in 1915 to 27 per cent in 1917, showing that the demand for this class of manufactures is growing, and it is safe to assume that the growth of the Chinese industries engaged in this business will be co-extensive.

The decrease in imports of boilers, and other propelling machinery has been practically due to inability to get the goods. After the war China will offer an important market for agricultural machinery and plant, and equipment will be required for the many new industries which have opened up during the past three years. The total trade in machine tools has increased 300 per cent since 1916, and Japan's share has increased 300 per cent, that country taking only its own share of the total increase but practically all of the trade of Great Britain and France. One of the evidences of increased purchasing power due to the rise in price of silver has been the increased demand for sewing, embroidery, and knitting machines. Many small businesses have been instituted to supply the local demand. The trade which Great Britain formerly enjoyed in this line of machines has been taken over for the time being almost entirely by the United States. The constant growth in the demand for electrical materials and fittings is promising, as the use of these appliances is naturally limited to those cities and districts where electric power is obtainable. A great many electric-power plants have been unable to get machinery during the past year to take care of natural increases in consumption and new contracts for current have been subsequently refused. With an increased import of appliances under such circumstances it can only be inferred to what size the business would have grown under normal conditions.

Generally considered, the position shows a consistent demand for industrial machinery and equipment in China which has been unaffected by scarcity of goods abroad, high prices, or lack of shipping but even taking into consideration the increased price of goods affecting total values, has at least held its own in a time of considerable disturbance. Although Japan has increased its sales to a greater degree than we have this increase has been mainly in electrical fittings and equipment, supplies which China is rapidly making at home. The growth of Canada's trade in other classes is also a feature.

"Eastern Engineering."

AN ANCIENT SKELETON.

Colonel H. A. Haines, writes to "The Times" from Rochester: An interesting skeleton was brought to light here on October 28 by some soldiers laying a drain—probably that of an ancient Briton, with shield, spear, and dagger. It was that of a man about 5 ft. 8 in. in height and of slender build. The grave was in the chalk; the floor, well levelled was only 1 ft. deep in the chalk, plus 1 ft. of humus; it had been filled in with loose fine chalk slightly discoloured; adjacent chalk was in hard lumps. The body had the right foot crossed over the left, feet pointing to a degree or two north of east; the box of the shield lay on the ankles, with another small piece of iron, the spear-head, at the right shoulder, and the other pieces of iron behind the waist. The well-shaped skull was small, with an intellectual forehead, splendid teeth, the lower left wisdom tooth being the only one deficient; the other grinders were emphasized on the crown, probably due to a diet of hard grains. The skull, being the first part come on by the pick, was rather damaged—there was a round hole of 2 in. diameter in squamous portion of the temporal, which may have been caused by a spear thrust. The clavicle was rather effeminate, and there were no marked ridges on any bone for muscular attachments. The head and neck of the femur were set at nearly right angles, and the necks were very short. All the ribs on the right side were crumpled away, as also the small bones of hands and feet. The spine was slightly curved, concavity to right. This, with the shallowness of the grave, may have meant something of haste in the interment. The site is about half a mile west of the Moleway, and not far from the spot where the Pilgrims crossed the river. The best developed and most powerful bone was the lower jaw, so that ration troubles probably also existed in those days. [Perhaps a Roman legionary.—Ed. C. M.]

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTUALLING STORER OFFICER, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

January 24, 1919, at 10.30 a.m. Vieux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, NAPERY, etc., etc.,

As follows:—

Serviettes, Table Cloths, Pantry and Glass Cloths, Turkish and Huesaback Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets, Counterpanes, etc.

Electro-plated Vegetable and Entree Dishes, Soup Tureens, Sauceboats and Ladles, Crust Stands and Frames, Fruit and Fish Knives and Forks, Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Nut Crackers, etc., etc.,

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers to the Admiralty,
Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"SADQ MARU."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 22nd Jan., 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1919.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

SPECIALITIES

in 1-lb. tins for

YACHTING, LAUNCH and WALKING FLONICS.

ALSO

"POT LUCK" LUNCHEONS and DINNERS.

	Cts.		Cts.
English Brawn	80	Roast Lamb	80
Picnic Pate	80	Pork Pie	80
Stewed Kidneys	60	Stewed Tripe	70
Corned Beef	70	Sausages	80
Roast Beef	80	Roast Mutton	90
Pork & Beans	40	Chicken & Ham	90
Rabbit in Jelly	50	Rabbit & Sausage	50
Minced Beef	60	Beef Steak Pie	80
Sheep's Tongue	\$1.00	Breakfast Bacon	\$1.00

Fresh Herrings	40	Sardines in Oil	25
Kipperd Herrings	40	Salmon	50
Herrings in Tomato	40	Lobster	90
Cauliflowers	30	Cabbage	30
Turnips	30	Carrots	30
Artichokes	40	Artichokes whole	35

Campbell's Soups assorted - \$2.50 per doz.
New Zealand Soups in 2-lb. tins - Cts. 60 per tin.

THE IDEAL GIFT FOR THE CHILDREN.



THE LITTLE
"RED BOY"
GRAFONOLA.

Plays ordinary 10" Records in perfect tempo and tone. \$10.00.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1322. 18, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

YALE & TOWNE HARDWARE

(YALE)

PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS, DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Old Tom Gin

PURITAN BRAND

PER CASE
DUTY PAID - \$35

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 138.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

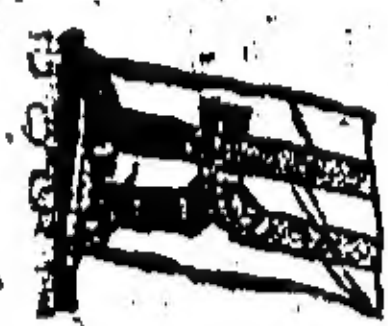
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORSE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	28th March	19th April	2nd May
"NELLOR"	28th March	30th April	10th May

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"DILWARA"	12th January at Noon	due Bombay about	29th January

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORSE"	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	(to Shanghai only)
"DILWARA"	24th January		

For Passage Rates, Hand-Books, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to
F. & O. S. N. Co. Office
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendant.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
GENOA	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.		
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.		
LUZON MARU	Wednesday, 15th Feb. at Noon.		
AKIKES RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, SUMATRA MARU	Monday, 3rd Feb. at Noon.		
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE			
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.			
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.		
KENKON MARU	Monday, 27th Jan. at 10 a.m.		
SOUBABAYA	Monthly direct service.		
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.		
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.		
CHICAGO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.		
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY			

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
BORNEO MARU, Thursday, 26th Jan. at 8 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
For SHANGHAI MARU, Sunday, 19th Jan. at 10 a.m.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 144 & 145.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
Joint Service of this
"HOLLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:

S.S.	Tons	Ball
GO SAN FRANCISCO		
"GRONOS"	10,000	6th February, 1919.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Telephone 1274-1275-1276.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1918.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
For JAPAN			
BORNEO MARU	on or about 25th Jan.		
YOKOTO MARU	on or about 10th Feb.		
For JAPAN			
BORNEO MARU	on or about 15th Feb.		
YOKOTO MARU	on or about 10th Mar.		
YOKOTO MARU	on or about 25th Mar.		

For Freight of Passengers apply to:-

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
SHANGHAI			
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Jan. 18, at 4 p.m.		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 19, at 10 a.m.		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 20, at 4 p.m.		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 21, at Noon		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 22, at Noon		
SHANGHAI	Jan. 23, at 3 p.m.		

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
CHEFOO	CHIPSING, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, Daylight		
KOBE	TAUSANG, MONDAY, Jan. 20, at 4 p.m.		
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, Daylight		
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	VITIM, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 p.m.		
SINGAPORE	VAN WAERWILCK, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 p.m.		
MANILA	LOONGSANG, FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 p.m.		

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present, a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwangsang" and "Yitang" sailing at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Wierwilk" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haikow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON, Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong. Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA. Other Offices:—LONDON, LIVERPOOL, etc.

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG

It will make a great difference in your roof!

SHANGHAI "MALTHOID" LONDON

WATERPROOF

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)
HAIKONG — Capt. J. W. Evans — TUESDAY, 21st Jan. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" January 14th at Noon, 1919. "CHINA" February 8th, 1919.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. H. KITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

Prince's Buildings, 100, House Street, Tel. 1884.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 27th January

TENYO MARU 20,000 8th February

KOKKA MARU 20,000 10th Feb. from Kobe

YOKKA MARU 20,000 5th March

Unless unavoidable, a direct current should not be employed on a concrete structure.

Another caution to avoid trouble has to do with the kind of merchandise carried.

There are certain materials that will tend to disintegrate the concrete.

Among these are certain vegetable oils. Coconut and peanut oils are prominent in this category.

Hence, where there is likelihood of employing the ship to carry such kind of cargo, the inner surface of the hull should be protected with paint.

Investigations are under way to find suitable coating material that will act as a protection against the deterioration of the concrete.

Another problem was and still is that of the effects of rough seas. There is little "give" in concrete, and hence there is exposure of the vessel to sag and to a lesser degree, torsion.

A safe steel stress cracks when applied to concrete. This problem is now being diligently worked upon.

As steel in considerable quantity is embodied in the concrete, the question also arises how to protect it from corrosion.

A large percentage of this can only be covered by a thin coating of mortar.

Therefore special means must be taken to take care of this situation. The steel may be galvanised or painted with some covering that will not in any marked degree affect the bond.

An alternative is to coat the concrete with some material that will keep the steel surface free from both water and air.

Here again tests are under way.

Then but old friend, the barbed, long the plague of steel bottoms, and from time immemorial of wooden bottoms, has to be considered.

This crustacean sticks to concrete bottoms, and some coating to prevent this has also to be evolved.

(Ex)

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

TO STUDY FOREIGN POSTAL SYSTEMS.

The School of Posts and Telegraphs of China, which is conducted under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications, is about to send a number of its students abroad for post-graduate study in matters relating to foreign postal and telegraphic systems.

Four especially selected students of the school set out for the United States some time this month; four more students will go to England at the same time; and a further group of six students will leave for Japan within a few weeks.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	2nd Feb., 1919	3rd March	8th April
NOVANA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	22nd April
NELORE	26th Mar., 1919	30th April	10th May

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	12th January at 10 a.m.	29th January

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
NORE	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
NOVANA	26th January	(to Shanghai only)

Tickets interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.
P. & O. Australia Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Penang) or the Orient Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fan, fire of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steaks and bathys are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents for delivery of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. FARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	"Sado Maru," 12,400 tons THURS., 16th Jan. at 4 p.m.	
	"Kawachi Maru," 12,300 tons TUE., 21st Jan. at 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	"Kitano Maru," 15,080 tons FRI. 17th Jan. at 4 p.m.	
	"Tango Maru," 13,760 tons SAT., 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	"Akita Maru," 8,700 tons SUN., 19th Jan.	
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	"Tamba Maru," 12,510 tons FRIDAY, 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.	
	"Mishima Maru," 12,950 tons FRIDAY, 1st Feb. at 11 a.m.	
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	"Nikko Maru," 8,600 tons MON., 3rd Feb. at 11 a.m.	
	"Kamakura Maru," 12,410 tons WED., 13th Feb. at 11 a.m.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal	"Tai a Maru," 7,000 tons FRIDAY, 24th Jan.	
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	"Shinshichi Maru," 7,000 tons FRIDAY, 24th Jan.	
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	"Kofuku Maru," 7,000 tons SATURDAY, 25th Jan.	

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Katori Maru," THURSDAY, 21st Jan. at 11 a.m.

"Fushimi Maru," THURSDAY, 27th Mar. at 11 a.m.

*Omitting Manila, Penang.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

S. YASUDA, Manager.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, WHEEL-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own the latest machinery and can construct any craft of 500 feet long.
Town Office: 18, Cross Street, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipping Office: 84, P. Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3.
HONGKONG, April 1, 1912. WONG PING WA, Manager.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Liverpool via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Feb. at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Suzuka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Feb. at Noon
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Tsuru Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 5th Mar.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th Mar.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Mar.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Mar.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th May
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th May
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st May
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th May
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Jun.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Jun.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Jun.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th Jun.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th Aug.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Aug.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th Aug.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th Aug.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 5th Nov.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th Nov.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Nov.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Nov.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Jan.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Jan.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Jan.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th Jan.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Mar.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Mar.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Mar.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th Mar.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th Apr.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th May
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th May
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th May
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th May
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Jun.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th Jun.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Jun.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jun.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th Jul.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 5th Aug.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12th Aug.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Aug.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Aug.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Sep.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th Oct.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Nov.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th Nov.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Nov.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th Nov.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th Dec.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th Jan.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Jan.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th Jan.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Osaka Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Kobe Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Feb.
San Francisco via Suez, Penang & Cebu to Marseilles	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Mar.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
YOKOHAMA, VLADIVOSTOK AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the "Venezuela" at the wharf and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 10th January, 1919, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th January, 1919, will be subject to rent. No fire insurance whatever will be affected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
J. DRAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer

"SITOEBOON"

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Hongkong, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th January.

Optimal cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Jan. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 4th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1919.

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"

Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL

HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bowley, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS ETIENNES

(History of the Chinese Churches) ... 100

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK

(Sung Lee-King, translator) ... 20

by E. J. H. (H. H. H.) ... 20

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND

TAX MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHINGTON PAPER (for use) ... 20

SINGAPORE RUBBER

SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S

QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, Dec. 11th.

Alor Gajah (S) ... 3.60 3.75

Amal, Malay (S) ... 2.40 2.50

Ayer Hitam (S) ... 13.07 14.00

Ayer Kuning (S) ... 1.25 1.45

Savings Certificates (Many taken in

BUILDING. TEL 183

